3: Barrett E-5 (1908-1909)1925
SD6 Cayapa SD6

The wooden seat shown in pl. LXXXIII, 3, is in all essentials the same as that shown in fig. 2 of the same plate, except that the broad support of the two narrow strips at the bottom is not present. The bottom of this seat, like those of the seats shown in figs. 4 and 5, is made by cutting out a transverse section from the middle of the block so that the two supporting surfaces are sections which run transversely to the grain of the wood. In the seat shown in fig. 2, on the other hand, the center is cut out in the opposite direction, that is, with the grain of the wood. Neither of these types of seat with the concave surface is very commonly used.

These wooden seats are found in almost every Cayapa house, although they are not used so frequently as might be expected. Ordinarily if a man wishes to sit down he uses the hammock, which serves primarily as a baby cradle. It is so swung that its ends are not more than ten to twelve feet apart, and he is able to sit almost erect and lean back against the end. Also the raised platforms at the sides of the house serve as seats. The women and children usually sit upon the floor, although occasionally a bench may be used by one of them, especially by a woman who wishes to spin. In large measure, however, such seats are used by visitors or by the men of the house when it is necessary to sit at some particular kind of work, such as sharpening machetes, adzing and planing paddles, and the like.

A wooden device similar in form to these seats is the base upon which the whetstone used for sharpening

3: Barrett E-5 (1908-1909) 1925
SD 6 Cayapa SD6

286 would cause an unevenness at the edge of the textile, or, what would be worse, a series of these might cause a puckering or a gaping at some point in the textile body. The batten is then withdrawn and the warp elements are crossed above this new weft element, and are set in their proper positions by means of the devices *e*, *i*, *j*, and *f*, as above described, after which the batten is again inserted and brought down edgewise with its forceful blows to drive firmly the new crossing of the warp elements down upon the newly inserted weft.

From the above description it will be seen that the patterns of Cayapa soft textiles are formed entirely by the warp elements, the weft being almost entirely invisible in the properly made cloth.

There is but this one cloth technic among the Cayapa, the only approximation to a variation of this being in those designs where a diagonal line is desired, in which case there is an arrangement of the elements that approximates twilling.

As before stated, the loom is so arranged that its lowest part is not more than four or five inches above the floor, and it is upon the lower portion of the loom that the [516] weaving itself is done. The weaver sits, tailor fashion, upon a piece of bark cloth only, or sometimes upon a very low stool, and weaves a section of cloth eight or ten inches in height, after which the lashings of the rod *k* are loosened so that the work may be slipped around as would an ordinary band upon the two transverse bars *c* and *d*, thus bringing the last line of the work down almost to the bar *d* again. Keeping the work low in this manner has a double advantage: it is easier to

684*
837
694
[835]

house as he. The fact that they were closely related was not brought up at all, and the adulterous relationship seems to have been uppermost in mind. His wife was the woman who had beat the adulteress. No one seems to have brought forth a specific charge; rather, the state of affairs seemed to have been known to all, and in fact, the adulterous pair knew that they would be punished during the fiesta. The /ún^{y}i/ stated that they would both have to be punished, that the man should receive ten lashes and the woman fifty. The woman had obviously prepared for this as she was well wrapped in several layers of heavy ceremonial skirts. She was taken next door to the main dwelling where she assumed the position for receiving the blows by bending forward slightly at the waist. The blows were applied heavily by one of the officials in full view of all the interested by-standers. After her punishment the woman left and sat alone in one of the cubicles on the other side of the house, the area used for sleeping. She remained there alone all day long. Eventually the man was brought into the main dwelling. There was a good deal of joking and laughter among him and the other officials. He

684*
837
696

[516]